

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

IN RE AUTOMOTIVE PARTS ANTITRUST LITIGATION	:	Master File No. 2:12-md-02311 Honorable Marianne O. Battani
IN RE FUEL INJECTION SYSTEMS IN RE STEEL TUBES	:	Case No. 2:13-cv-02203-MOB-MKM Case No. 2:16-cv-04003-MOB-MKM
THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO: END-PAYOR ACTIONS	:	

**END-PAYOR PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF
PROPOSED SETTLEMENT WITH THE MARUYASU DEFENDANTS AND
PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT CLASSES**

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that as soon as this motion may be heard before the Honorable Marianne O. Battani, End-Payor Plaintiffs ("EPPs") will and do hereby respectfully move the Court for an order preliminarily approving a proposed settlement between EPPs and Defendants Maruyasu Industries, Co., Ltd. ("Maruyasu Industries") and Curtis-Maruyasu America, Inc. ("CMA") (together, "Maruyasu Defendants") in the amount of U.S. \$5,320,000.00 and provisional certification of the proposed Settlement Classes in the above-entitled actions.

This motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support thereof, all filings in this litigation, and such other argument as may be presented to the Court.

Date: November 5, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

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	:	

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF END-PAYOR PLAINTIFFS'
MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY APPROVAL OF
PROPOSED SETTLEMENT WITH THE MARUYASU DEFENDANTS AND
PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATION OF SETTLEMENT CLASSES**

STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED

1. Whether End-Payor Plaintiffs' ("EPPs") settlement with Defendants Maruyasu Industries, Co., Ltd. ("Maruyasu Industries") and Curtis-Maruyasu America, Inc. ("CMA") (together, "Maruyasu Defendants"), embodied in the Settlement Agreement entered into on October 15, 2018 ("Settlement Agreement") and attached hereto as Exhibit 1, is fair, reasonable, and adequate, and should be preliminarily approved?

Answer: Yes.

2. Whether the Court should provisionally certify the Settlement Classes under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure ("Rule") 23(a) and (b)(3)?

Answer: Yes.

3. Whether the Court should stay the proceedings by the EPPs against the Maruyasu Defendants in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement?

Answer: Yes.

4. Whether the Court should appoint Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel for the EPPs as Settlement Class Counsel for these settlements?¹

Answer: Yes.

¹ Unless otherwise defined, capitalized terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Settlement Agreement.

CONTROLLING OR MOST APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23

Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor, 521 U.S. 591 (1997)

Amgen Inc. v. Conn. Ret. Plans & Trust Funds, 133 S. Ct. 1184 (2013)

Cason-Merenda v. VHS of Mich., Inc., 296 F.R.D. 528 (E.D. Mich. 2013), *vacated*, Case No. 13-0113, 2014 U.S. App. LEXIS 4447 (6th Cir. Jan. 6, 2014), *reinstated in full*, Case No. 06-15601, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29447 (E.D. Mich. Mar. 7, 2014)

Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc., 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 12, 2013)

In re Am. Med. Sys., Inc., 75 F.3d 1069 (6th Cir. 1996)

In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig., 218 F.R.D. 508 (E.D. Mich. 2003)

In re Corrugated Container Antitrust Litigation, MDL 310, 1981 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9687 (S.D. Tex. June 4, 1981)

In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig., 242 F.R.D. 393 (S.D. Ohio 2007)

In re Linerboard Antitrust Litig., 292 F. Supp. 2d 631 (E.D. Pa. 2003)

In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig., 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255 (E.D. Mich. Feb. 22, 2011)

In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig., 527 F.3d 517 (6th Cir. 2008)

In re Whirlpool Corp. Front-Loading Washer Prods. Liab. Litig., 722 F.3d 838 (6th Cir. 2013)

IUE-CWA v. Gen. Motors Corp., 238 F.R.D. 583 (E.D. Mich. 2006)

Sheick v. Auto Component Carrier LCC, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 110411 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 18, 2010)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
STATEMENT OF ISSUES PRESENTED.....	i
CONTROLLING OR MOST APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iii
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	v
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT	1
THE BASIC TERMS AND BACKGROUND OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT	5
ARGUMENT	10
I. Preliminary Approval Should Be Granted Because the Proposed Settlement Falls Well Within the Range of Possible Approval.....	10
A. The Settlement Agreement Achieves an Excellent Result for the Proposed Settlement Classes, Particularly Given the Expense, Duration, and Uncertainty of Continued Litigation.....	13
B. The Settlement Agreement Is the Result of Thorough Arm’s- Length Negotiations Conducted by Highly Experienced Counsel.	16
II. The Proposed Settlement Classes Should Be Provisionally Certified Pursuant to Rule 23.....	18
A. The Proposed Settlement Classes Meet the Requirements of Rule 23(a).....	19
i. The Proposed Settlement Classes Are So Numerous that It Is Impracticable to Bring All Class Members Before the Court.	20
ii. End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives and the Proposed Settlement Classes Share Common Legal and Factual Questions.....	21
iii. End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives’ Claims Are Typical of the Claims of the Members of the Proposed Settlement Classes.	22
iv. Proposed Settlement Class Counsel and End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives Will Fairly and Adequately Protect the Interests of the Proposed Settlement Classes.....	23

B.	The Proposed Settlement Classes Meet the Requirements of Rule 23(b)(3).....	24
i.	Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate.	25
ii.	A Class Action Is the Superior Method to Adjudicate These Claims.	27
III.	Notice to the Class Members.	28
CONCLUSION.....		29

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

	Page(s)
Cases	
<i>Agretti v. ANR Freight Sys., Inc.</i> , 982 F.2d 242 (7th Cir. 1992)	11
<i>In re Aluminum Phosphide Antitrust Litig.</i> , 160 F.R.D. 609 (D. Kan. 1995).....	21
<i>In re Am. Med. Sys., Inc.</i> , 75 F.3d 1069 (6th Cir. 1996)	20, 22
<i>Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor</i> , 521 U.S. 591 (1997).....	passim
<i>Amgen Inc. v. Conn. Ret. Plans & Trust Funds</i> , 133 S. Ct. 1184 (2013).....	19, 25
<i>In re Ampicillin Antitrust Litig.</i> , 82 F.R.D. 652 (D.D.C. 1979).....	16
<i>In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation</i> , Master File Case No. 2:12-md-02311.....	1, 9
<i>Blades v. Monsanto Co.</i> , 400 F.3d 562 (8th Cir. 2005)	26
<i>In re Blood Reagents Antitrust Litig.</i> , 283 F.R.D. 222 (E.D. Pa. 2012), vacated 783 F.3d 183 (3d Cir. 2015), class certification granted No. 09-2081, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 141909 (E.D. Pa. Oct. 19, 2015)	26
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<i>Bowers v. Windstream Ky. East, LLC</i> , Case No. 3:09-cv-440-H, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 157242 (W.D. Ky. Nov. 1, 2013)	18
<i>In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig.</i> , 200 F.R.D. 297 (E.D. Mich. 2001)	25, 27
<i>In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig.</i> , 218 F.R.D. 508 (E.D. Mich. 2003)	passim

<i>Cason-Merenda v. VHS of Mich., Inc.</i> , 296 F.R.D. 528 (E.D. Mich. 2013), <i>vacated</i> , Case No. 13-0113, 2014 U.S. App. LEXIS 4447 (6th Cir. Jan. 6, 2014), <i>reinstated in full</i> , Case No. 06- 15601, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29447 (E.D. Mich. Mar. 7, 2014)	<i>passim</i>
<i>In re Chambers Dev. Sec. Litig.</i> , 912 F. Supp. 822 (W.D. Pa. 1995)	14
<i>Clark Equip. Co. v Int’l Union of Allied Industrial Workers of Am.</i> , 803 F.2d 878 (6th Cir. 1986)	12
<i>Cordes & Co. Fin. Servs., Inc. v. A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.</i> , 502 F.3d 91 (2d Cir. 2007)	26
<i>In re Corrugated Container Antitrust Litig.</i> , 643 F.2d 195 (5th Cir. 1981)	23
<i>In re Corrugated Container Antitrust Litigation</i> , MDL 310, 1981 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9687 (S.D. Tex. June 4, 1981)	16
<i>Date v. Sony Elecs., Inc.</i> , Case No. 07-15474, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 108095 (E.D. Mich. July 31, 2013)	21
<i>In re Delphi Corp. Sec. Derivatives & ERISA Litig.</i> , 248 F.R.D. 483 (E.D. Mich. 2008)	18
<i>Dillworth v. Case Farms Processing, Inc.</i> , Case No. 5:08-cv-1694, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20446 (N.D. Ohio Mar. 8, 2010)	27
<i>In re Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) Antitrust Litig.</i> , Case No. 02-md-1486, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 39841 (N.D. Cal. June 5, 2006)	21
<i>In re Farmers Ins. Exchange, Claims Representatives’ Overtime Pay Litig.</i> , 481 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir. 2007)	14
<i>Fidel v. Farley</i> , 534 F.3d 508 (6th Cir. 2008)	28, 29
<i>In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.</i> , 242 F.R.D. 393 (S.D. Ohio 2007)	<i>passim</i>
<i>Golden v. City of Columbus</i> , 404 F.3d 950 (6th Cir. 2005)	20
<i>Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc.</i> , 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 12, 2013)	<i>passim</i>

<i>Hyland v. Homeservices of Am., Inc.</i> , Case No. 3:05-cv-612-R, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 90892 (W.D. Ky. Nov. 6, 2008)	19
<i>Int’l Union, UAW v. Ford Motor Co.</i> , Case Nos. 05-74730, 06-10331, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 70471 (E.D. Mich. July 13, 2006).....	11, 22
<i>IUE-CWA v. Gen. Motors Corp.</i> , 238 F.R.D. 583 (E.D. Mich. 2006)	11, 17
<i>Leonhardt v. ArvinMeritor, Inc.</i> , 581 F. Supp. 2d 818 (E.D. Mich. 2008).....	18
<i>In re Linerboard Antitrust Litig.</i> , 292 F. Supp. 2d 631 (E.D. Pa. 2003)	13, 16
<i>Marcus v. Dep’t of Revenue</i> , 206 F.R.D. 509 (D. Kan. 2002).....	24
<i>Miller v. Univ. of Cincinnati</i> , 241 F.R.D. 285 (S.D. Ohio 2006)	20
<i>In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.</i> , 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255 (E.D. Mich. Feb. 22, 2011)	<i>passim</i>
<i>In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.</i> , Case No. 08-md-01952, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 140235 (E.D. Mich. Sept. 2, 2010)	18
<i>In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.</i> , Case No. 08-md-01952, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77645 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 2, 2010)	13
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<i>In re Pressure Sensitive Labelstock Antitrust Litig.</i> , 584 F. Supp. 2d 697 (M.D. Pa. 2008)	16
<i>Rankin v. Rots</i> , Case No. 02-cv-71045, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 45706 (E.D. Mich. June 28, 2006)	12
<i>Reed v. Advocate Health Care</i> , 268 F.R.D. 573 (N.D. Ill. 2009).....	26

<i>In re Rent-Way Sec. Litig.</i> , 305 F. Supp. 2d 491 (W.D. Pa. 2003).....	15
<i>Robbins v. Koger Props., Inc.</i> , 116 F.3d 1441 (11th Cir. 1997)	15
<i>In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.</i> , 527 F.3d 517 (6th Cir. 2008)	<i>passim</i>
<i>In re Se. Milk Antitrust Litig.</i> , Case No. 2:09-md-1000, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94223 (E.D. Tenn. Sept. 7, 2010)	19
<i>Sheick v. Auto Component Carrier LCC</i> , 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 110411 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 18, 2010)	17
<i>Stout v. J.D. Byrider</i> , 228 F.3d 709 (6th Cir. 2000)	22
<i>In re Sulzer Hip Prosthesis & Knee Prosthesis Liab. Litig.</i> , Case No. 1:01-cv-9000, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 26714 (E.D. Ohio Oct. 19, 2001)	12
<i>Thacker v. Chesapeake Appalachia, L.L.C.</i> , 259 F.R.D. 262 (E.D. Ky. 2009).....	17, 28
<i>In re Universal Serv. Fund Tel. Billing Practices Litig.</i> , 219 F.R.D. 661 (D. Kan. 2004).....	27
<i>In re Uranium Antitrust Litig.</i> , 617 F.2d 1248 (7th Cir. 1980)	16
<i>In re Urethane Antitrust Litig.</i> , 251 F.R.D. 629 (D. Kan. 2008).....	26
<i>In re Vitamins Antitrust Litig.</i> , 209 F.R.D. 251 (D.D.C. 2002).....	26
<i>Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes</i> , 131 S. Ct. 2541 (2011).....	18
<i>In re Warfarin Sodium Antitrust Litig.</i> , 391 F.3d 516 (3d Cir. 2004).....	15
<i>In re Whirlpool Corp. Front-Loading Washer Prods. Liab. Litig.</i> , 722 F.3d 838 (6th Cir. 2013)	<i>passim</i>

Statutes

Sherman Act.....4, 9, 23

Other Authorities

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PROCEDURE § 1522 (2d ed. 1990).....11

Fed. R. Civ. P. 23 *passim*

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2005)12, 21, 26

MANUAL FOR COMPLEX LITIGATION (SECOND) (1986)11, 18

MANUAL FOR COMPLEX LITIGATION (FOURTH) (2004) *passim*

The End-Payor Plaintiffs (“EPPs”), on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, by and through the undersigned Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel, respectfully submit this memorandum in support of their motion seeking preliminary approval of a settlement with Defendants Maruyasu Industries, Co., Ltd. (“Maruyasu Industries”) and Curtis-Maruyasu America, Inc. (“CMA”) (together, “Maruyasu Defendants”), and provisional certification of the proposed Settlement Classes in the above-entitled actions (“Actions”).

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Fuel Injection Systems and Steel Tubes (“Relevant Products”) are among the parts at issue in these coordinated multi-district proceedings, *In re Automotive Parts Antitrust Litigation* (“MDL Litigation”), Master File Case No. 2:12-md-02311. For the purpose of the proposed settlement, the term “Fuel Injection Systems” has the meaning set forth in Paragraph 2 of End-Payor Plaintiffs’ Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint (Case No. 2:13-cv-02203, Doc. No. 271) (“FIS Complaint”), and the term “Steel Tubes” has the meaning set forth in Paragraph 2 of End-Payor Plaintiffs’ Second Consolidated Class Action Complaint (Case No. 2:16-cv-04003, Doc. No. 20) (“Steel Tubes Complaint”) (together with the FIS Complaint, “Complaints”). *See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 2.

Fuel Injection Systems admit fuel or a fuel/air mixture into engine cylinders and may include injectors, high pressure pumps, rail assemblies, feed lines, electronic throttle bodies, airflow meters, engine electronic control units, fuel pumps, fuel pump modules, manifold absolute pressure sensors, pressure regulators, pulsation dampers, purge control valves and other components sold as a unitary system. In some instances, the component parts of a Fuel Injection System are sourced separately while in other instances they are sourced together. Fuel Injection Systems can also be sold as part of a broader system, such as an engine management system.

Fuel Injection Systems are part of the powertrain segment of the automotive market. FIS Compl. at ¶ 2.

Steel Tubes are used in fuel distribution, braking, and other automotive systems. Steel Tubes are sometimes divided into two categories: chassis tubes and engine parts. Chassis tubes, such as brake and fuel tubes, tend to be located in the body of a vehicle. Engine parts, such as fuel injection rails, oil level tubes, and oil strainer tubes, are associated with the function of a vehicle's engine. Steel Tubes Compl. at ¶ 2.

The Complaint in the Fuel Injection Systems Action was brought against the following Defendants: Aisan Industry Co., Ltd., Franklin Precision Industry, Inc., Aisan Corporation of America, Hyundam Industrial Co., Ltd., DENSO Corporation, DENSO International America, Inc., DENSO International Korea Corporation, Keihin Corporation, Keihin North America, Inc., Maruyasu Industries, Mikuni Corporation, Mikuni American Corporation, Mitsuba Corporation, American Mitsuba Corporation, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Mitsubishi Electric US Holdings, Inc., and Mitsubishi Electric Automotive America, Inc., Robert Bosch GmbH and Robert Bosch LLC, Co-Conspirators Hitachi Automotive Systems, Ltd., Hitachi Automotive Systems Americas, Inc., and unnamed co-conspirators, manufacturers and/or suppliers of Fuel Injection Systems globally and in the United States, for engaging in a long-running conspiracy to unlawfully fix, artificially raise, maintain and/or stabilize prices, rig bids for, and allocate the market and customers in the United States for Fuel Injection Systems. FIS Compl. ¶ 1.

The Complaint in the Steel Tubes Action was brought against the following Defendants: Maruyasu Industries, CMA, Usui Kokusai Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd., and Usui International Corporation, Sanoh Industrial Co., Ltd., and Sanoh America, Inc., and unnamed co-conspirators, manufacturers and/or suppliers of Steel Tubes for engaging in a long-running conspiracy to

unlawfully fix, artificially raise, maintain and/or stabilize prices, rig bids for, and allocate the market and customers in the United States for Steel Tubes. Steel Tubes Compl. ¶ 1.

The Court appointed the undersigned firms as Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel and Interim Liaison Counsel for the End-Payor Plaintiffs' Actions in the Master Docket for MDL Case No. 2311. *See* Case Management Order Case No. 3, Master File Case No. 2:12-md-2311, Case No. 2:12-cv-00100 (Aug. 7, 2012), ECF No. 271. From the inception of these cases, Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel have represented the interests of the EPP classes, including overseeing and directing the prosecution and settlement of the claims brought against the Maruyasu Defendants. This proposed settlement is a result of those efforts.

EPPs allege that, in furtherance of the alleged conspiracies, Defendants agreed, during meetings and conversations, to unlawfully fix, artificially raise, maintain and/or stabilize prices, rig bids for, and allocate the supply of the Relevant Products, and then sold those products at supracompetitive prices to automobile manufacturers in the United States and elsewhere. The Maruyasu Defendants deny such allegations and have asserted defenses thereto.

The settlement between the EPPs and the Maruyasu Defendants is meaningful and substantial and will result in a payment of U.S. \$5,320,000.00 for the benefit of the EPP Classes, a very significant achievement in this litigation. That settlement is allocated as follows: \$108,699.85 to the Fuel Injection Systems EPP Class, and \$5,211,300.15 to the Steel Tubes EPP Class. The monetary recovery from the Maruyasu Defendants is remarkable in itself, but the settlement is also valuable to the EPPs in that it requires the Maruyasu Defendants to provide comprehensive discovery cooperation in the form of, *inter alia*, attorney proffers, interviews with and depositions of witnesses, and the production of certain documents (including transactional data), related to the claims asserted in the Actions. Settlement Agreement ¶¶ 35-48.

The ability to obtain such assistance without protracted and expensive discovery is extremely valuable to the EPPs. The Maruyasu Defendants' cooperation agreement will greatly enhance the EPPs' ability to prosecute their claims against the remaining Defendants in the Actions, any Defendant with whom EPPs do not reach a finally approved settlement, or any new Defendant added to the Actions. In addition, the Maruyasu Defendants have agreed to refrain from conduct that constitutes a *per se* violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act (whether characterized as price fixing, market allocation, bid rigging, or otherwise) with respect to the sale of the Relevant Products for a period of twenty-four (24) months from the date of entry of final judgment. Settlement Agreement ¶ 27.

Additionally, the Maruyasu Defendants' sales will remain in the Actions for purposes of computing the treble damages claim against the remaining Defendants in the Actions, any Defendant with whom EPPs do not reach a finally approved settlement, and any new Defendant added to the Actions in accordance with governing law, and shall be part of any joint and several liability claims. Settlement Agreement ¶ 55. The EPPs and the members of the proposed Settlement Classes will retain their ability to recover from any current or future Defendant the entire amount of damages caused by the alleged conspiracies, even those attributable to the Maruyasu Defendants, less only the amount paid by the Maruyasu Defendants in settlement.

EPPs and their Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel believe, for all the reasons set forth herein, that the settlement with the Maruyasu Defendants is in the best interest of the proposed Settlement Classes and merits the Court's preliminary approval. EPPs therefore request the entry of an Order:

1. Preliminarily approving the settlement;
2. Provisionally certifying the proposed Settlement Classes;

3. Staying the proceedings against the Maruyasu Defendants in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement; and
4. Appointing Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel for EPPs as Settlement Class Counsel for this settlement.

THE BASIC TERMS AND BACKGROUND OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

The Settlement Agreement with the Maruyasu Defendants arises from extensive arm's length and good faith negotiations. EPPs' Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel engaged in extensive informal discovery before entering into the settlement with the Maruyasu Defendants. Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel also discussed a potential resolution of the Actions with the Maruyasu Defendants over a lengthy period of time and participated in an in-person mediation with the Maruyasu Defendants.

Settlement Classes: The Settlement Agreement defines the Fuel Injection Systems Settlement Class as follows:

All persons and entities who, from January 1, 2000, through the Execution Date, purchased or leased a new Vehicle in the United States not for resale which included one or more Fuel Injection System(s) as a component part, or indirectly purchased one or more Fuel Injection System(s) as a replacement part, which were manufactured or sold by a Defendant, any current or former subsidiary of a Defendant, or any co-conspirator of a Defendant. Excluded from the Settlement Class are Defendants, their parent companies, subsidiaries and affiliates, any co-conspirators, federal governmental entities and instrumentalities of the federal government, states and their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, and persons who purchased Fuel Injection Systems directly or for resale.

Settlement Agreement ¶ 12(a).

The Settlement Agreement defines the Steel Tubes Settlement Class as follows:

All persons and entities who, from December 1, 2003, through the Execution Date, purchased or leased a new Vehicle in the United States not for resale which included one or more Steel Tube(s) as a component part, or indirectly purchased one or more Steel Tube(s) as a replacement part, which were manufactured or

sold by a Defendant, any current or former subsidiary of a Defendant, or any co-conspirator of a Defendant. Excluded from the Settlement Class are Defendants, their parent companies, subsidiaries and affiliates, any co-conspirators, federal governmental entities and instrumentalities of the federal government, states and their subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, and persons who purchased Steel Tubes directly or for resale.

Settlement Agreement ¶ 12(b).

Settlement Amount: The Maruyasu Defendants have agreed to pay U.S. \$5,320,000.00 by wiring such funds to an escrow account (“Escrow Account”) established at Wells Fargo Bank within thirty (30) days following the later of (i) entry of an order preliminarily approving this Agreement or (ii) the date the Maruyasu Defendants are provided with the account number, account name and wiring transfer information for the Escrow Account. *Id.* ¶ 25.

Cooperation: The Maruyasu Defendants have agreed to provide extensive cooperation to the EPPs. A general summary of the Maruyasu Defendants’ cooperation obligations is provided below. The terms of this cooperation are set forth in fuller detail in Section K (¶¶ 35-48) of the Settlement Agreement. The Maruyasu Defendants’ obligation to cooperate includes, among many other things, the duty to provide:

- **Identity of Individuals.** Within ten (10) business days of the Execution Date, Counsel for the Maruyasu Defendants shall provide Settlement Class Counsel with the identity of all current and former employees, directors and officers of Maruyasu who: (1) were interviewed and/or prosecuted by any Government Entity in connection with alleged price-fixing, bid rigging and market allocation of Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes; (2) appeared before the grand jury in the DOJ’s investigation into alleged antitrust violations with respect to Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes; and/or (3) were disclosed to the DOJ as having knowledge or information relating to the DOJ’s investigation into alleged antitrust violations with respect to Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes. *Id.* ¶ 40.
- **Transactional Data.** Upon request of Settlement Class Counsel, the Maruyasu Defendants will use their best efforts to complete the production of the following Maruyasu Defendants’ transactional data within sixty (60) days of the Court’s preliminary approval of this Agreement or within sixty (60) days of the request if it is made after the Court’s preliminary approval, concerning the Maruyasu Defendants’ (1) sales of Fuel Injection

Systems sold to Original Equipment Manufacturers, or other purchasers of Fuel Injection Systems from January 1, 1998, through the Execution Date and (2) sales of Steel Tubes sold to Original Equipment Manufacturers, or other purchasers of Steel Tubes, from December 1, 2001, through the Execution Date. In addition, if the End Payor Plaintiffs are still litigating the Actions against one or more Defendants, the Maruyasu Defendants will provide, in response to a written request from Settlement Class Counsel, a single production of electronic transactional data generated during the two years after the Execution Date concerning Fuel Injection Systems and Steel Tubes, as it exists in the Maruyasu Defendants' electronic databases at the time of the request, within sixty (60) days of such request. The Maruyasu Defendants shall preserve such transactional data until the later of (i) two (2) years after the Execution Date of this Agreement, or (ii) final approval of settlement agreements (as defined in Paragraph 21) with all Defendants in the Actions. The Maruyasu Defendants will produce transaction data only from existing electronic transaction databases, except that, (i) to the extent the Maruyasu Defendants have not recorded or maintained electronic transactional data in existing transaction databases, then the Maruyasu Defendants will use reasonable efforts to produce existing hard copy records of sales transactions not recorded or maintained electronically in the existing electronic sales transaction database; and (ii) the Maruyasu Defendants agree to restore, process, and produce transactional data for the time periods above that is available only on backup tapes within (90) days of any reasonable request by Settlement Class Counsel and at the expense of Settlement Class Counsel. Counsel for the Maruyasu Defendants and Settlement Class Counsel shall meet and confer regarding the cost of any such restoration, processing, and production and agree upon the cost and arrangements for payment prior to the time of the production. *Id.* ¶ 41.

- Identifying Vehicles. Within sixty (60) days of the Execution Date, after conducting a reasonable search, the Maruyasu Defendants shall, to the best of their knowledge, identify (i) those Vehicles sold in the United States from January 1, 2000, through the Execution Date of this Agreement that contain Fuel Injection Systems sold by the Maruyasu Defendants, and (ii) those Vehicles sold in the United States from December 1, 2003, through the Execution Date of this Agreement that contain Steel Tubes sold by the Maruyasu Defendants. *Id.* ¶ 36.
- Documents. Upon request of Settlement Class Counsel, the Maruyasu Defendants will use their best efforts to complete the production of the following Documents, including English translations to the extent they exist, within sixty (60) days of the Court's preliminary approval of this Agreement or within sixty (60) days of the request if it is made after the Court's preliminary approval: (1) Documents, including any translations, provided to or seized by Government Entities from the Maruyasu Defendants or their affiliates (defined as any entity in which either of the Maruyasu Defendants had a greater than 50% ownership interest at the time such documents were provided to or seized by Government Entities) relating to their investigation into alleged competition violations with respect to Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes; (2) nonprivileged Documents concerning a communication, meeting, or agreement regarding Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes installed in vehicles sold in the United States collected and reviewed by Maruyasu Defendants or their counsel that contain or reference a communication, meeting, or agreement regarding Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes, by any

employee, officer, or director of the Maruyasu Defendants with any employee, officer, or director of another manufacturer or seller of Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes, which were not provided to or seized by Government Entities; (3) Documents sufficient to show the Maruyasu Defendants' general methodology for determination of their prices for Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes which were not provided to or seized by Government Entities; and (4) Documents collected and reviewed by Maruyasu Defendants or their counsel soliciting requests for quotation ("RFQ"), bids submitted in response to RFQs, RFQ award notifications, and post-award price adjustments for Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes sold in the United States, including any Annual Price Reduction (APR) Documents which were not provided to or seized by Government Entities. As to Documents in the Maruyasu Defendants' possession, custody, or control that are not listed above, the Maruyasu Defendants will consider in good faith any reasonable request by End-Payor Plaintiffs to collect and produce such Documents provided the request would not impose an undue burden on the Maruyasu Defendants. *Id.* ¶ 42.

- Attorney Proffers and Witness Interviews and Depositions. Additionally, the Maruyasu Defendants shall use their best efforts to cooperate with Settlement Class Counsel as follows:
 - (a) Following the Court's preliminary approval of the Settlement, the Maruyasu Defendants' counsel will make themselves available at a mutually agreed location in the United States for up to three (3) meetings of one business day each within thirty (30) days of Settlement Class Counsel's request to provide an attorneys' proffer of facts known to them. Following the Court's preliminary approval of the Settlement, the Maruyasu Defendants further agree to make up to six (6) persons available for interviews and depositions; provide up to six (6) declarations or affidavits from the same persons; and make those same persons available to testify at trial. The interviews and depositions shall be conducted at a mutually agreed-upon location in the United States, and the depositions shall be limited to a total of seven (7) hours over one (1) day unless the deposition is in a language other than English, in which case the deposition shall be limited to a total of thirteen (13) hours over two (2) days. Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon request, Settlement Class Counsel will consider a location outside the United States to accommodate a witness' individual circumstance for an interview. If the interview, deposition or trial takes place outside the country of the witness's residence, Settlement Class Counsel and Auto Dealers Class Counsel shall collectively reimburse half the reasonable travel costs incurred by such persons, but in no event shall Settlement Class Counsel or Auto Dealers Class Counsel be responsible for reimbursing such persons for time and services rendered. Such travel expenses may include economy airfare, but not airfare for business or first class. Reimbursable expenses shall not exceed \$1,500 per interviewee, deponent, or trial witness to be allocated between Settlement Class Counsel and Auto Dealers Class Counsel. If the interview and the above described deposition occur during the same trip, the above limitations will apply to that trip.

(b) In addition to its Cooperation obligations set forth herein, the Maruyasu Defendants agree to produce through affidavit(s), declaration(s), and/or at trial, in Settlement Class Counsel's discretion and upon reasonable notice, a reasonable number of representatives whom Settlement Class Counsel, in consultation with counsel for the Maruyasu Defendants, reasonably and in good faith believe are qualified to authenticate, establish as business records, or otherwise establish any other necessary foundation for admission into evidence of any Documents or transactional data produced or to be produced by the Maruyasu Defendants. Settlement Class Counsel agrees to use their best efforts to obtain stipulations that would avoid the need to call the Maruyasu Defendants witnesses at trial for the purpose of obtaining such evidentiary foundations.

Id. ¶ 43.

18. **Injunction:** The Maruyasu Defendants have agreed for a period of twenty-four (24) months from the date of the entry of final judgment in the Action not to engage in conduct that constitutes a per se violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act (whether characterized as price fixing, market allocation, bid rigging, or otherwise) with respect to the sale of Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes. *Id.* ¶ 27.

19. **Released Claims:** The Settlement Agreement releases only (i) Maruyasu Industries; (ii) CMA; (iii) all of Maruyasu Industries' and CMA's respective past and present, direct and indirect, parents, subsidiary companies and affiliates, including the respective predecessors, successors and assigns of each of the above; and (iv) each and all of the present and former principals, partners, officers, directors, supervisors, employees, agents, stockholders, members, representatives, insurers, attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns of each of the persons and each of the persons and entities listed in (i), (ii), and (iii). *Id.* ¶ 10. The "Releasees" do not include any Defendant in the MDL Litigation other than the Maruyasu Defendants. *Id.* The release does not include: (1) any claims made by direct purchasers of Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes; (2) any claims made by automotive dealerships that are indirect purchasers of Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes; (3) any claims made by any State,

State agency, or instrumentality or political subdivision of a State, as to government purchases and/or penalties; (4) claims involving any negligence, personal injury, breach of contract, bailment, failure to deliver lost goods, damaged or delayed goods, product defect, securities, or similar claim relating to Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes; (5) claims concerning any automotive part other than Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes; (6) claims under laws other than those of the United States relating to purchases of Fuel Injection Systems or Steel Tubes made by any Releasor outside of the United States; and (7) claims for damages under the state or local laws of any jurisdiction other than an Indirect Purchaser State. *Id.* ¶ 23. Releasors shall not, after the date of the Settlement Agreement, seek to establish liability against any Releasee as to, in whole or in part, any of the Released Claims unless the Settlement Agreement is, for any reason, not finally approved or terminated. *Id.* The Settlement Agreement also provides that sales shall remain in the Actions against any current or future Defendants, which remain jointly and severally liable for all damages caused by the conspiracies. *Id.* ¶ 55.

ARGUMENT

The Settlement Agreement is not only fair, reasonable, and adequate—resulting from extensive arm’s length negotiations by experienced counsel—but also a thoughtfully conceived resolution of the proposed Settlement Classes’ claims that maximizes their recovery and guarantees cooperation by the Maruyasu Defendants in the continued prosecution of EPPs’ claims.

I. Preliminary Approval Should Be Granted Because the Proposed Settlement Falls Well Within the Range of Possible Approval.

It is well-established in the Sixth Circuit that there is an overriding public interest in settling and quieting litigation, particularly class actions. *See Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc.*, Case No. 2:10-cv-10610, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702, at *6 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 12, 2013)

(citing *UAW v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 497 F.3d 615, 631 (6th Cir. 2007) (noting “the federal policy favoring settlement of class actions”)); *see also IUE-CWA v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 238 F.R.D. 583, 593 (E.D. Mich. 2006). “This policy applies with equal force whether the settlement is partial, involving only some of the defendants, or complete.” *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 08-MD-01952, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *44 (E.D. Mich. Feb. 22, 2011) (“*Packaged Ice*”); *see also Agretti v. ANR Freight Sys., Inc.*, 982 F.2d 242, 247 (7th Cir. 1992) (“In complex litigation with a plaintiff class, ‘partial settlements often play a vital role in resolving class actions’” (quoting MANUAL FOR COMPLEX LITIGATION (SECOND) § 30.46 (1986))). In fact, “settlement should be facilitated at as early a stage of the litigation as possible.” 6A CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & ARTHUR R. MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 1522, at 225-26 (2d ed. 1990) (citing 1983 Advisory Committee Notes); *see also* MANUAL FOR COMPLEX LITIGATION (FOURTH) § 13.12 (2004) (“*Manual*”) (“[S]ettlement should be explored early in the case”).

Approval of a proposed class action settlement proceeds in two steps. First, the court grants preliminary approval to the settlement and provisionally certifies a settlement class. Second, after notice of the settlement is provided to the class and the court conducts a fairness hearing, the court may grant final approval of the settlement. *See Manual* § 21.63; *see also Bobbitt v. Acad. of Reporting*, Case No. 07-10742, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 62365, at *1 (E.D. Mich. Jul. 21, 2009) (citing authorities).

A proposed settlement agreement should be preliminarily approved if “the preliminary evaluation of the proposed settlement does not disclose grounds to doubt its fairness or other obvious deficiencies . . . and [the settlement] appears to fall within the range of possible approval.” *Manual* § 30.41; *see also Int’l Union, UAW v. Ford Motor Co.*, Case Nos. 05-74730,

06-10331, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 70471, at *11 (E.D. Mich. July 13, 2006). The district court's role in reviewing settlements "must be limited to the extent necessary to reach a reasoned judgment that the agreement is not the product of fraud or overreaching by, or collusion between, the negotiating parties, and that the settlement, taken as a whole, is fair, reasonable and adequate to all concerned." *Clark Equip. Co. v Int'l Union of Allied Industrial Workers of Am.*, 803 F.2d 878, 880 (6th Cir. 1986). Courts adhere to "an initial presumption of fairness when a proposed class settlement, which was negotiated at arm's length by counsel for the class, is presented for court approval." 4 HERBERT B. NEWBERG & ALBA CONTE, *NEWBERG ON CLASS ACTIONS* § 11.41 (4th ed. 2005) ("*Newberg*") (collecting cases); cf. *Rankin v. Rots*, Case No. 02-cv-71045, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 45706, at *9 (E.D. Mich. June 28, 2006) ("[T]he only question . . . is whether the settlement, taken as a whole, is so unfair on its face as to preclude judicial approval." (internal quotation marks omitted)).

In considering whether to grant preliminary approval, the court is not required at this point to make a final determination of the adequacy of the settlement or to delve extensively into the merits of the settlement. See *In re Sulzer Hip Prosthesis & Knee Prosthesis Liab. Litig.*, Case No. 1:01-cv-9000, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 26714, at *17 (E.D. Ohio Oct. 19, 2001) ("*Sulzer Hip*"). These inquiries are reserved for the final approval stage of the class settlement approval process. Nor will any class member's substantive rights be prejudiced by preliminary approval because the proposed preliminary approval is solely to provide authority for notifying the class of the terms of the settlement agreement to set the stage for review of its final approval. *Id.*; *Newberg* § 11.25. Consequently, courts generally engage only in a limited inquiry to determine whether a proposed settlement falls within the range of possible approval and thus should be preliminarily approved. *Sulzer Hip*, 2001 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 26714, at *17-18 (preliminary

approval may be based on “informal presentations” because of “substantial judicial processes that remain” (quoting MANUAL FOR COMPLEX LITIGATION (FOURTH) § 21.662 at p. 460 (2004))). *See also In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 08-md-01952, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 77645, at *35 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 2, 2010) (quoting *Gautreaux v. Pierce*, 690 F.2d 616, 621 n.3 (7th Cir. 1982) (inquiry limited to settlement’s potential for final approval and propriety of class notice and fairness hearing)).

In evaluating whether a settlement is fair, reasonable and adequate, courts in the Sixth Circuit consider a number of factors:

(1) the likelihood of success on the merits weighed against the amount and form of relief in the settlement; (2) the complexity, expense and likely duration of the litigation; (3) the opinions of class counsel and class representatives; (4) the amount of discovery engaged in by the parties; (5) the reaction of absent class members; (6) the risk of fraud or collusion; and (7) the public interest. The Court may choose to consider only those factors that are relevant to the settlement at hand and may weigh particular factors according to the demands of the case.

Packaged Ice, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *46-47 (quotation marks and citations omitted).

A court is not required at the preliminary approval stage to determine whether it ultimately will finally approve the settlement. Nevertheless, as set forth in detail below, preliminary consideration of the factors a court considers when evaluating the fairness of a settlement for purposes of deciding whether to grant final approval supports this Court’s granting of preliminary approval of the Settlement Agreement.

A. The Settlement Agreement Achieves an Excellent Result for the Proposed Settlement Classes, Particularly Given the Expense, Duration, and Uncertainty of Continued Litigation.

Antitrust class actions are “arguably the most complex action(s) to prosecute. The legal and factual issues involved are always numerous and uncertain in outcome.” *In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 08-md-01952, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 150427, at *76 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 13, 2011) (quoting *in re Linerboard Antitrust Litig.*, 292 F. Supp. 2d 631, 639 (E.D. Pa. 2003);

see also In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig., 218 F.R.D. 508, 533 (E.D. Mich. 2003) (“*Cardizem*”) (“Moreover, the complexity of this case cannot be overstated. Antitrust class actions are inherently complex”). Motions have already been vigorously contested by defendants, including the Maruyasu Defendants, in the Actions. The discovery process would be all the more complicated due to the unique issues involved in discovery against foreign parties, and any potential discovery or other motions would be vigorously contested.

Additionally, the Maruyasu Defendants would assert various defenses, and a jury trial might well turn on close questions of proof, many of which would be the subject of complicated expert testimony, particularly with regard to damages, making the outcome of such trial uncertain for both parties. *See, e.g., Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 523 (in approving settlement, noting that “the prospect of a trial necessarily involves the risk that Plaintiffs would obtain little or no recovery” and that “no matter how confident trial counsel may be, they cannot predict with 100% accuracy a jury’s favorable verdict, particularly in complex antitrust litigation”); *Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *53-54 (noting the “undeniable inherent risks” in antitrust class action litigation including “whether the class will be certified and upheld on appeal, whether the conspiracy as alleged in the Complaint can be established, whether Plaintiffs will be able to demonstrate class wide antitrust impact and ultimately whether Plaintiffs will be able to prove damages”). *Id.* Given this uncertainty, “[a] very large bird in the hand in this litigation is surely worth more than whatever birds are lurking in the bushes.” *In re Chambers Dev. Sec. Litig.*, 912 F. Supp. 822, 838 (W.D. Pa. 1995).

Moreover, given the stakes involved, an appeal is nearly certain to follow regardless of the outcome at trial. This creates additional risk, as judgments following trial may be overturned on appeal. *See, e.g., In re Farmers Ins. Exchange, Claims Representatives’ Overtime Pay Litig.*,

481 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir. 2007) (\$52.5 million class action judgment following trial reversed on appeal); *Robbins v. Koger Props., Inc.*, 116 F.3d 1441 (11th Cir. 1997) (jury verdict of \$81 million for plaintiffs reversed and judgment entered for defendant). And even if class members were willing to assume all of the litigation risks, the passage of time would introduce still more risks in terms of appeals and possible changes in the law that would, in light of the time value of money, make future recoveries less valuable than recovery today. *See In re Warfarin Sodium Antitrust Litig.*, 391 F.3d 516, 536 (3d Cir. 2004) (“[I]t was inevitable that post-trial motions and appeals would not only further prolong the litigation but also reduce the value of any recovery to the class.”); *In re Rent-Way Sec. Litig.*, 305 F. Supp. 2d 491, 501 (W.D. Pa. 2003) (“[A] future recovery, even one in excess of the proposed Settlement, may ultimately prove less valuable to the Class than receiving the benefits of the proposed Settlement at this time”). Hence, “the certain and immediate benefits to the Class represented by the Settlement outweigh the possibility of obtaining a better result at trial, particularly when factoring in the additional expense and long delay inherent in prosecuting this complex litigation through trial and appeal.” *Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 525.

Against this background, a settlement providing the substantial benefits afforded here represents an excellent result for the members of the proposed Settlement Classes. The Maruyasu Defendants’ \$5,320,000.00 payment provides for significant compensation to the proposed Settlement Classes that will be available years earlier than would be the case if litigation against the Maruyasu Defendants continued through trial and appeal.

The Settlement Agreement also provides the important benefit of requiring the Maruyasu Defendants to provide discovery cooperation to Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel by providing attorney proffers, interviews, depositions, and certain documents, among other cooperation. *See*

Settlement Agreement § K (¶¶ 35-48). This cooperation is a significant class-wide benefit. *See, e.g., Linerboard*, 292 F. Supp. 2d at 643; *In re Corrugated Container Antitrust Litig.*, MDL 310, 1981 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9687, at *49 (S.D. Tex. June 4, 1981); *cf. In re Pressure Sensitive Labelstock Antitrust Litig.*, 584 F. Supp. 2d 697, 702 (M.D. Pa. 2008) (“[T]he benefit of obtaining the cooperation of the Settling Defendants tends to offset the fact that they would be able to withstand a larger judgment.”).

The Settlement Agreement also specifically provides that it does not alter any other Defendant’s joint and several liability for the full damages caused by the alleged conspiracies, including all sales made by the Maruyasu Defendants. *See* Settlement Agreement ¶ 55. In this regard, the Settlement Agreement is similar to one of the settlements approved in *Corrugated Container*, where the court noted the “valuable provision” under which plaintiffs reserved their right to recover full damages from the remaining Defendant, less the actual amount of the initial settlement. 1981 WL 2093, at *17; *see also In re Uranium Antitrust Litig.*, 617 F.2d 1248 (7th Cir. 1980); *In re Ampicillin Antitrust Litig.*, 82 F.R.D. 652, 654 (D.D.C. 1979) (approving settlement where class will “relinquish no part of its potential recovery” due to joint and several liability). Here too, the EPPs will be able to pursue their full damages against any other Defendants, with no diminution other than deduction of the actual Settlement Amount paid by the Maruyasu Defendants.

B. The Settlement Agreement Is the Result of Thorough Arm’s-Length Negotiations Conducted by Highly Experienced Counsel.

This settlement is entitled to “an initial presumption of fairness” because it is the result of arm’s-length negotiations among experienced counsel. Newberg § 11.41. The judgment of proposed Settlement Class Counsel that the settlement is in the best interest of the proposed Settlement Class “is entitled to significant weight, and supports the fairness of the class

settlement.” *Sheick v. Auto Component Carrier LCC*, Case No. 2:09-cv-14429, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 110411, at *51 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 18, 2010) (quoting *IUE-CWA*, 238 F.R.D. at 597); *see also Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 525. Courts give great weight to the recommendation of experienced counsel for the parties in evaluating the adequacy of a settlement.

“Preliminary approval of a proposed settlement is based upon the court’s familiarity with the issues and evidence, as well as the arms-length nature of the negotiations prior to the proposed settlement, ensuring that the proposed settlement is not illegal or collusive.” *Thacker v. Chesapeake Appalachia, L.L.C.*, 259 F.R.D. 262 (E.D. Ky. 2009) (quoting *In re Dun & Bradstreet Credit Servs. Customer Litig.*, 130 F.R.D. 366, 370 (S.D. Ohio 1990)). The Settlement Agreement here is the result of hard-fought negotiations between counsel experienced in complex antitrust and consumer class action litigation. The settlement was negotiated by Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel in a process that involved several discussions with counsel for the Maruyasu Defendants and an in-person mediation. Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel undertook a diligent and thorough investigation of the legal and factual issues posed by this litigation and consulted with experienced economists before negotiating this deal.

Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel for the EPPs were well-informed about the facts and the strength of the claims asserted when the terms of the Settlement Agreement were negotiated. *See Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *56 (“[T]he absence of formal discovery is not an obstacle [to settlement approval] so long as the parties and the Court have adequate information in order to evaluate the relative position of the parties.” (quotation marks and citation omitted)); *Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702 (same).

Moreover, these negotiations were adversarial and conducted in the utmost good faith. “Courts presume the absence of fraud or collusion in class action settlements unless there is

evidence to the contrary.” *Leonhardt v. ArvinMeritor, Inc.*, 581 F. Supp. 2d 818, 838 (E.D. Mich. 2008); *Bowers v. Windstream Ky. East, LLC*, Case No. 3:09-cv-440-H, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 157242, at *5 (W.D. Ky. Nov. 1, 2013).

II. The Proposed Settlement Classes Should Be Provisionally Certified Pursuant to Rule 23.

The Manual notes the propriety of certifying a class solely for purposes of settlement, *see Manual* § 21.32, and courts in this Circuit routinely provisionally approve a proposed settlement class before deciding plaintiffs’ motion for class certification. *See, e.g., In re Delphi Corp. Sec. Derivatives & ERISA Litig.*, 248 F.R.D. 483, 486 n. 2 (E.D. Mich. 2008) (granting final approval to both ERISA and Securities settlement classes, noting the court’s earlier, preliminary approval of the settlement classes granted prior to a hearing on defendants’ motions to dismiss); *Cardizem*, 218 F.R.D. at 516-17, 530 (granting final approval of proposed settlement, noting earlier preliminary approval of both the proposed settlement class and the proposed settlement agreement granted prior to class certification and prior to hearing on motions to dismiss). A court may grant provisional certification where, as here, the proposed settlement classes satisfy the four prerequisites of Rule 23(a) (numerosity, commonality, typicality and adequacy), as well as one of the three subsections of Rule 23(b). *See In re Packaged Ice Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 08-md-01952, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 140235, at *27-28 (E.D. Mich. Sept. 2, 2010).

While in the context of a litigated class certification motion, a trial court must conduct a “rigorous analysis” to confirm that the requirements of Rule 23 have been met, *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 131 S. Ct. 2541, 2551 (2011), even in that context “the requisite ‘rigorous analysis’ of the record and consideration of the merits must be focused on and limited to the question whether the Rule’s requirements have been established.” *Cason-Merenda v. VHS of Mich., Inc.*, 296 F.R.D. 528 (E.D. Mich. 2013), *vacated*, Case No. 13-01113, 2014 U.S. App.

LEXIS 4447 (6th Cir. Jan. 6, 2014), *reinstated in full*, Case No. 06-15601, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29447 (E.D. Mich. Mar. 7, 2014) (citing *In re Whirlpool Corp. Front-Loading Washer Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 722 F.3d 838, 851-52 (6th Cir. 2013)). Permissible inquiry into the merits of plaintiffs' claims at the class certification stage is limited:

Rule 23 grants courts no license to engage in free-ranging merits inquiries at the class certification stage. Merits questions may be considered to the extent—but only to the extent—that they are relevant to determining whether the Rule 23 prerequisites for class certification are satisfied.

Amgen Inc. v. Conn. Ret. Plans & Trust Funds, 133 S. Ct. 1184, 1194-95 (2013) (“*Amgen*”) (citing *Dukes*, 131 S. Ct. at 2552 n.6). “In other words, district courts may not turn the class certification proceedings into a dress rehearsal for the trial on the merits.” *In re Whirlpool Corp.*, 722 F.3d 838, 851-52 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Here, as demonstrated below, even under a “rigorous analysis,” the requirements of Rule 23 are easily met.

A. The Proposed Settlement Classes Meet the Requirements of Rule 23(a).

Horizontal price fixing class actions are routinely certified by courts in this District and elsewhere. EPPs' allegations of “a per se violation of the antitrust laws are exactly the kind of allegations which may be proven on a class-wide basis through common proof.” *In re Se. Milk Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 2:09-md-1000, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 94223, at *35 (E.D. Tenn. Sept. 7, 2010). “Courts have held that the existence of a conspiracy is the predominant issue in price fixing cases, warranting certification of the class even where significant individual issues are present.” *Id.* at *33 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). “As a rule of thumb, a price fixing antitrust conspiracy model is generally regarded as well suited for class treatment.” *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. 393, 409 (S.D. Ohio 2007); *see also Hyland v. Homeservices of Am., Inc.*, Case No. 3:05-cv-612-R, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 90892, at *12 (W.D. Ky. Nov. 6, 2008).

i. The Proposed Settlement Classes Are So Numerous that It Is Impracticable to Bring All Class Members Before the Court.

No magic number is required to satisfy the numerosity requirement of Rule 23(a)(1). *Miller v. Univ. of Cincinnati*, 241 F.R.D. 285, 288 (S.D. Ohio 2006). A class representative need only show that joining all members of the potential class is extremely difficult or inconvenient. *Golden v. City of Columbus*, 404 F.3d 950, 965 (6th Cir. 2005). The “sheer number of potential litigants in a class, especially if it is more than several hundred, can be the only factor needed to satisfy Rule 23(a)(1).” *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. at 403 (citing *Bacon v. Honda of Am. Mfg., Inc.*, 370 F.3d 565, 570 (6th Cir. 2004)); *see also In re Am. Med. Sys., Inc.*, 75 F.3d 1069, 1079 (6th Cir. 1996).

Here, the proposed Settlement Classes consist of (a) all persons and entities who, from January 1, 2000, through October 15, 2018, purchased or leased a new Vehicle in the United States not for resale which included one or more Fuel Injection System(s) as a component part, or indirectly purchased one or more Fuel Injection System(s) as a replacement part, which were manufactured or sold by a Defendant, any current or former subsidiary of a Defendant, or any co-conspirator of a Defendant, and (b) all persons and entities who, from December 1, 2003, through October 15, 2018, purchased or leased a new Vehicle in the United States not for resale which included one or more Steel Tube(s) as a component part, or indirectly purchased one or more Steel Tube(s) as a replacement part, which were manufactured or sold by a Defendant, any current or former subsidiary of a Defendant, or any co-conspirator of a Defendant. Settlement Agreement ¶ 12. Within these periods, it is beyond dispute that millions of persons and entities throughout the United States have purchased or leased Vehicles not for resale containing the Relevant Products or indirectly purchased the Relevant Products as a replacement part. As a

result of the large number of putative class members and their geographic distribution throughout the United States, joinder is highly impracticable—if not impossible.

ii. End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives and the Proposed Settlement Classes Share Common Legal and Factual Questions.

Commonality only requires that “there are questions of law or fact common to the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). While Rule 23(a)(2) speaks of questions of law or fact in the plural, “there need be only one common question to certify a class.” *In re Whirlpool Corp. Front-Loading Washer Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 722 F.3d at 853; *see also Cason-Merenda*, 296 F.R.D. at 536 (one common question of law or fact is sufficient); *Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp Inc.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702 (same); *Date v. Sony Elecs., Inc.*, Case No. 07-15474, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 108095, at *10 (E.D. Mich. July 31, 2013) (same).

This prerequisite is readily satisfied here because “[a]ntitrust price-fixing conspiracy cases, by their nature, deal with common legal and factual questions about the existence, scope and effect of the alleged conspiracy.” *In re Aluminum Phosphide Antitrust Litig.*, 160 F.R.D. 609, 613 (D. Kan. 1995). Thus, in price-fixing cases, courts “have consistently held that the very nature of a conspiracy antitrust action compels a finding that common questions of law and fact exist.” *In re Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) Antitrust Litig.*, Case No. 02-md-1486, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 39841, at *29 (N.D. Cal. June 5, 2006); *see also Newberg* § 3:10 at 278 (“[In an] antitrust action on behalf of purchasers who have bought defendants’ products at prices that have been maintained above competitive levels by unlawful conduct, the courts have held that the existence of an alleged conspiracy or monopoly is a common issue that will satisfy the Rule 23(a)(2) prerequisite.”).

Here, EPPs have identified the following issues common to the proposed Settlement Classes:

- Whether the Defendants engaged in combinations and conspiracies among themselves to fix, raise, maintain, or stabilize the prices of the Relevant Products sold in the United States;
- Whether the Defendants engaged in combinations and conspiracies among themselves to rig bids quoted to customers of the Relevant Products sold in the United States;
- Whether the Defendants engaged in combinations and conspiracies to allocate customers and the markets for the Relevant Products sold in the United States;
- The duration of the illegal conspiracies; and
- Whether Defendants' conduct resulted in unlawful overcharges on the prices of the Relevant Products.

Any one of these substantive issues would, standing alone, establish the requisite commonality under Rule 23(a)(2).

iii. End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives' Claims Are Typical of the Claims of the Members of the Proposed Settlement Classes.

Third, Rule 23(a) requires typicality of the class representatives' claims. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). "The [typicality] requirement is not onerous," *Int'l Union, UAW v. Ford Motor Co.*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 70471, at *54, and courts liberally construe it. *See In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. at 403. "In the antitrust context, typicality is established when the named plaintiffs and all class members allege[] the same antitrust violation by defendants." *Cason-Merenda*, 296 F.R.D. at 537 (quoting *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. at 405); *see also Stout v. J.D. Byrider*, 228 F.3d 709, 717 (6th Cir. 2000); *In re Am. Med. Sys.*, 75 F.3d at 1082; *Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *40-41. "If there is a strong similarity of legal theories, the requirement [of typicality] is met, even if there are factual distinctions among named and absent class members." *Griffin v. Flagstar Bancorp, Inc.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 173702, at *17-18 (quotation marks and citation omitted); *Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *40 (same).

Because the End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives and the members of the proposed Settlement Classes believe they are all victims of the conspiracies to fix prices, rig bids, and allocate the market and customers for the Relevant Products, Rule 23(a)(3) is satisfied. *See Cason-Merenda*, 296 F.R.D. at 537 (finding typicality met where “the claims of the named Plaintiffs and those of the remaining members of the proposed class all arise from the same conspiracy and are based on the same theory of liability under the Sherman Act” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)); *Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *40-41 (“Because all Class Members’ claims arise from . . . a conspiracy to allocate markets in violation of the Sherman Act, their claims are based on the same legal theory and the typicality requirement . . . is met.”).

iv. Proposed Settlement Class Counsel and End-Payor Plaintiff Class Representatives Will Fairly and Adequately Protect the Interests of the Proposed Settlement Classes.

The final requirement of Rule 23(a) is that the representative parties “fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). The Sixth Circuit has articulated two criteria for determining adequacy of representation: “‘1) [t]he representative must have common interests with unnamed members of the class, and 2) it must appear that the representatives will vigorously prosecute the interests of the class through qualified counsel.’” *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. at 407 (quoting *Senter v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 532 F.2d 511, 525 (6th Cir. 1976)). EPPs submit that there are no conflicts between them and the proposed Settlement Classes because EPPs and members of the proposed Settlement Classes: (i) purchased or leased in the United States Vehicles containing the Relevant Products; and/or (ii) indirectly purchased the Relevant Products as a replacement part, and have the same interest in establishing liability. *See In re Corrugated Container Antitrust Litig.*, 643 F.2d 195, 208 (5th Cir. 1981) (certifying settlement class and holding that “so long as all class members are united

in asserting a common right, such as achieving the maximum possible recovery for the class, the class interests are not antagonistic for representation purposes” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)). EPPs and the members of the proposed Settlement Classes also share a common interest in obtaining the Maruyasu Defendants’ substantial cooperation.

Rule 23(g) requires the Court to examine the capabilities and resources of class counsel to determine whether they will provide adequate representation to the classes. The proposed Settlement Classes are represented by counsel with extensive experience in antitrust and class action litigation. They have vigorously prosecuted the class claims, and they will continue to do so through all phases of the litigation, including trial. *See Marcus v. Dep’t of Revenue*, 206 F.R.D. 509, 512 (D. Kan. 2002) (“In absence of evidence to the contrary, courts will presume the proposed class counsel is adequately competent to conduct the proposed litigation”). The Court appointed Cotchett, Pitre & McCarthy, LLP, Robins Kaplan LLP, and Susman Godfrey L.L.P. as Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel in these Actions and the other automotive parts antitrust cases within Master File Case No. 2:12-md-02311. *See* Case Management Order Case No. 3 filed as ECF Case No. 271. For the same reasons that the Court appointed them to this position, it should appoint them Settlement Class Counsel here.

B. The Proposed Settlement Classes Meet the Requirements of Rule 23(b)(3).

To qualify for certification under Rule 23(b)(3), a class must meet two requirements beyond the Rule 23(a) prerequisites: common questions must predominate over any questions affecting only individual members; and class resolution must be superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. *Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor*, 521 U.S. 591, 615 (1997) (“*Amchem*”); *see also In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d 517, 535 (6th Cir. 2008). With respect to both requirements, the Court need not inquire

whether the “case, if tried, would present intractable management problems, for the proposal is that there be no trial.” *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 620 (internal citations omitted).

i. Common Questions of Law and Fact Predominate.

“Rule 23(b)(3) does not mandate that a plaintiff seeking class certification prove that each element of the claim is susceptible to classwide proof.” *In re Whirlpool Corp.*, 722 F.3d at 859. Instead, “[a] claim will meet the predominance requirement when there exists generalized evidence which proves or disproves an element on a simultaneous, class-wide basis, since such proof obviates the need to examine each class member’s individualized position.” *In re Foundry Resins Antitrust Litig.*, 242 F.R.D. at 408 (quoting *In re Cardizem CD Antitrust Litig.*, 200 F.R.D. 297, 307 (E.D. Mich. 2001)). Common questions need only predominate; they need not be dispositive of the litigation. *Id.* (citing *In re Potash Antitrust Litig.*, 159 F.R.D. 682, 693 (D. Minn. 1995)); *cf. In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d at 535-36 (holding issues regarding the amount of damages do not destroy predominance). “[T]he mere fact that questions peculiar to each individual member of the class action remain after the common questions of the defendant’s liability have been resolved does not dictate the conclusion that a class action is impermissible.” *Cason-Merenda*, 296 F.R.D. at 535-36 (quoting *Powers v. Hamilton Cty. Public Defender Comm.*, 501 F.3d 595, 619 (6th Cir. 2007)). As pertinent to the EPPs’ request here to provisionally certify the proposed Settlement Classes under Rule 23(b)(3), the Supreme Court recently instructed that “Rule 23(b)(3) requires a showing that *questions* common to the class predominate, not that those questions will be answered, on the merits, in favor of the class.” *Amgen*, 133 S. Ct. at 1191.

Because the EPPs allege conduct that injured the members of the proposed Settlement Classes, issues common to the members of the proposed Settlement Classes—for example, the existence and scope of the alleged price-fixing conspiracies among Defendants and the market

impact of Defendants’ conspiracies—predominate over any individual questions, and therefore class treatment of the claims is appropriate for purposes of this settlement. *See Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 625 (“Predominance is a test readily met in certain cases alleging . . . violations of the antitrust laws.”); *see also In re Vitamins Antitrust Litig.*, 209 F.R.D. 251, 254 (D.D.C. 2002) (“[A]s a rule, the allegation of a price-fixing conspiracy is sufficient to establish predominance of common questions[.]” (quoting NEWBERG ON CLASS ACTIONS § 18.28 at 18-98 (3d ed. 1992))). This Circuit has also held that “[p]redominance is a test readily met in certain cases alleging . . . violations of the antitrust laws, because proof of the conspiracy is a common question that is thought to predominate over the other issues of the case.” *In re Scrap Metal Antitrust Litig.*, 527 F.3d at 535 (quoting *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 625).² Furthermore, here the evidence that will prove a violation as to one Settlement Class Member is common to the others and will be sufficient to prove it as to all for each of the conspiracies—the anticompetitive conduct is not dependent on the separate conduct of the individual members of the proposed Settlement Classes. *See Packaged Ice*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17255, at *43.

This is true even if there are individual state law issues, as long as the common issues still outweigh the individual ones; *e.g.*, as long as common theories can be alleged as to liability and impact, that can be pursued by the classes. *See, e.g., In re Whirlpool Corp.*, 722 F.3d at 861 (“[I]t remains the ‘black letter rule’ that a class may obtain certification under Rule 23(b)(3) when

² Other courts have recognized that the existence and scope of an alleged antitrust conspiracy are matters susceptible to class-wide proof, and thus tend to support a finding that common issues predominate over individual ones as to at least the first element of an antitrust conspiracy claim. *See, e.g., Cordes & Co. Fin. Servs., Inc. v. A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.*, 502 F.3d 91, 105 (2d Cir. 2007); *Blades v. Monsanto Co.*, 400 F.3d 562, 572 (8th Cir. 2005); *In re Blood Reagents Antitrust Litig.*, 283 F.R.D. 222, 234 (E.D. Pa. 2012), *vacated* 783 F.3d 183 (3d Cir. 2015), *class certification granted* No. 09-2081, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 141909 (E.D. Pa. Oct. 19, 2015); *Reed v. Advocate Health Care*, 268 F.R.D. 573, 581 (N.D. Ill. 2009); *In re Urethane Antitrust Litig.*, 251 F.R.D. 629, 634 (D. Kan. 2008); *Foundry Resins*, 242 F.R.D. at 408.

liability questions common to the class predominate over damages questions unique to class members” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)); *Scrap Metal*, 527 F.3d at 535 (where common issues determine liability, fact that damages calculation may involve individualized issues does not defeat predominance). Issues common to the proposed Settlement Classes predominate in this case. These common issues of liability and impact predominate over any individual issues and strongly support provisional certification of the proposed Settlement Classes.

ii. A Class Action Is the Superior Method to Adjudicate These Claims.

Rule 23(b)(3) also requires that a class action be superior to other available methods of fairly adjudicating the controversy. The superiority of class certification over other available methods is measured by consideration of certain factors, including: the class members’ interests in controlling the prosecution of individual actions; the extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already begun by or against class members; the desirability of concentrating the litigation of various claims in the particular forum; and the likely difficulties in managing a class action. *Dillworth v. Case Farms Processing, Inc.*, Case No. 5:08-cv-1694, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20446 (N.D. Ohio Mar. 8, 2010).

Courts consistently hold that class actions are a superior method of resolving antitrust claims like those alleged here. *See In re Universal Serv. Fund Tel. Billing Practices Litig.*, 219 F.R.D. 661, 678 (D. Kan. 2004) (noting that individual litigation of antitrust claims would be “grossly inefficient, costly, and time consuming”). Here, the interests of the members of the proposed Settlement Classes in individually controlling the prosecution of separate claims are outweighed by the efficiency of the class mechanism. *Cardizem*, 200 F.R.D. at 325-26 (finding that class action is superior because it ensures fair and efficient adjudication). Untold numbers of members of the proposed Settlement Classes purchased or leased new Vehicles containing the

Relevant Products as a component part or indirectly purchased the Relevant Products as a replacement part for a Vehicle during the settlement class periods; resolving these claims in the context of a class action would conserve both judicial and private resources and would hasten the class members' recovery. *See, e.g., In re Foundry Resins*, 242 F.R.D. at 411-12 ("Repeatedly litigating the same issues in individual suits would produce duplicate efforts, unnecessarily increase litigation costs, impose an unwarranted burden on this Court and other courts, and create a risk of inconsistent results").³

III. Notice to the Class Members.

Rule 23(c)(2)(B) requires the Court to "direct to class members the best notice that is practicable under the circumstances, including individual notice to all members who can be identified through reasonable effort." With regard to class action claims that are settled, Rule 23(e) instructs courts to "direct notice in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by the proposal." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(e)(1). "[D]ue process does not require actual notice, but rather a good faith effort to provide actual notice." *Thacker*, 259 F.R.D. at 271-72. To comport with the requirements of due process, notice must be "reasonably calculated to reach interested parties." *Fidel v. Farley*, 534 F.3d 508, 514 (6th Cir. 2008) (citing *Karkoukli's, Inc. v. Dohany*, 409 F.3d 279, 283 (6th Cir. 2005)).

Because it would be most cost-effective and efficient to disseminate notice of this settlement together with notice of other settlements, the parties have agreed to defer dissemination of notice. As set forth in the Settlement Agreement, "End-Payor Plaintiffs, at a

³ Another criterion of Rule 23(b)(3) is manageability. The Supreme Court has made clear that manageability need not be considered where, as here, a class is being certified for settlement purposes. *Amchem*, 521 U.S. at 620 ("Confronted with a request for settlement-only class certification, a district court need not inquire whether the case, if tried, would present intractable management problems, *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)(D), for the proposal is that there be no trial.").

time to be decided in End-Payor Plaintiffs' sole discretion, shall submit to the Court a motion for authorization to disseminate notice of the settlement and final judgment contemplated by this Agreement to all Settlement Class Members identified by End-Payor Plaintiffs (the 'Notice Motion').” Settlement Agreement ¶ 19. “The Notice Motion shall include a proposed form of, method for, and date of dissemination of notice.” *Id.* The Proposed Final Judgment Approving the Settlement Agreement Between End-Payor Plaintiffs and the Maruyasu Defendants and Entering Dismissal with Prejudice as to the Maruyasu Defendants is attached hereto as Exhibit 2. Accordingly, with the Court's permission, proposed Settlement Class Counsel will submit a motion for authorization to disseminate notice at a later date.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, EPPs respectfully request that the motion for preliminary approval be granted and that the Court enter the accompanying Proposed Order:

1. Preliminarily approving the Settlement Agreement;
2. Provisionally certifying the proposed Settlement Classes;
3. Staying the proceedings against the Maruyasu Defendants (as defined in the Settlement Agreement) in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement; and
4. Appointing Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel for the EPPs as Settlement Class Counsel for this settlement.

Date: November 5, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on November 5, 2018, I caused the foregoing to be electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to all counsel of record.

/s/ Floyd G. Short
Floyd G. Short

